

The type, No. 1038 collection Los Angeles Museum, and eight additional specimens, were collected by the writer at Forrester Island, Alaska. The type measures in millimeters: Length, 3; diam., 1.2.

This species is the most slender of west American *Cingulas* so far described.

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NEW CUBAN LAND SHELLS FROM ORIENTE AND  
CAMAGUEY PROVINCES

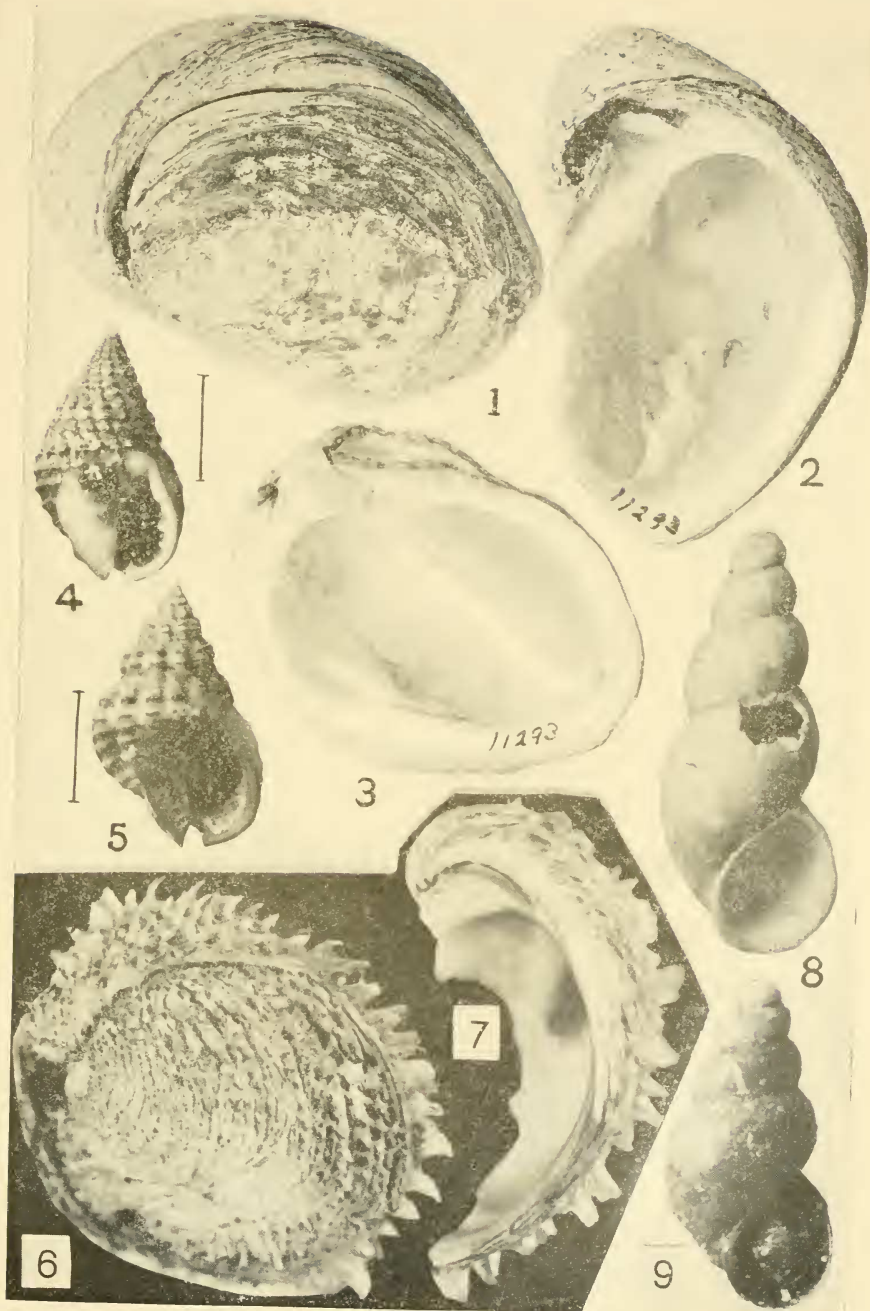
BY D'ALTE ALDRIDGE WELCH

During the summer of 1928 the author had the good fortune to accompany Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry on a collecting trip to Cuba. There, due to the collecting ability of Dr. Pilsbry and the advise of Dr. Carlos de la Torre who told us where to go, we were able to return to the United States with many new forms. I especially wish to thank Dr. de la Torre for having introduced me to the Cuban shell fauna by his unrivaled enthusiasm and generosity, when on my previous visit to Havana in 1927.

A preliminary notice of the operculates from Camaguey province was published in *THE NAUTILUS*.<sup>1</sup> In the present paper descriptions of these forms are supplied; also descriptions of some new species from Ensenada de Mora in Oriente province, where the sugar *central* of the Cape Cruz Company is located. Among the latter is a certain species of *Cerion* discovered by Dr. de la Torre some years previous to our visit, and which he named in MS. *Cerion ramsdeni*. Due to the fact that the other *Cerions* found at Ensenada de Mora were subspecies of *C. ramsdeni*, and the expected description not being received from Dr. Torre, I am here describing it under his name.

Ridgway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature" was followed in describing colors. All measurements and counts of ribs were made on the last whorl of the shell unless other-

<sup>1</sup> Welch, d'A. A. "Some Operculate Snails from Northwestern Camaguey, Cuba." *THE NAUTILUS*, vol. XLII, January, 1929, p. 98.



1-3, *Pseudochama inermis* (Dall). 4, *Nassa moesta lencops* P. & L.  
 5, *Nassa bailyi* P. & L. (Vol. 46, p. 51). 6, 7, *Pseudochama granti* Strong x3.  
 8, *Cingula forresterensis* Willett. 9, *C. eyerdami* Willett.



wise stated. All types were placed in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Paratypes, besides being in the said collection, are also in the collections of Dr. de la Torre and of the author.

CERION RAMSDENI Torre, new species. Pl. 11, figs. 1, *a-e*.

The shell is cylindrical with conic summit, having 10-10½ whorls, the last three being of about equal size, the rest forming the cone, the umbilical chink is deep. The embryonic shell of 2 whorls is smooth, the remainder of the shell is sculptured axially by ribs irregularly spaced. The intervals are roughened by weak axial wrinkles. The color is pallid quaker drab, darkened by splotches of brownish drab, located on the cone and on the ventral sides of the shell. The aperture is ovate, the peristome smooth, heavy and reflected. The interior of the throat is cinnamon drab. The parietal lamella ascends about ½ a whorl, the axial lamella about 2 whorls. Length 24.2 mm., diam. 11.7 mm. Four paratypes measure: 28.5 x 12.8 mm., 25.7 x 11 mm., 22.4 x 11.5 mm., 19 x 6 mm.

*Cerion ramsdeni* shows great variation, ranging from specimens strongly ribbed to those only faintly and sparsely marked by weak striations, the latter being rare. The color may be gull grey or purplish grey. The throat may be white.

*Habitat*: Playa Rincon, Ensenada de Mora, Oriente, found in large numbers on the sea grape (*Coccoloba*) trees, approximately a dozen to the square meter, by Welch, August 15, 1927. These were identified by Dr. de la Torre, and I learned he had been there previous to my visit. Further series were collected by Pilsbry and Welch, August 3, 1928.

CERION RAMSDENI PORTILLONIS, new subspecies. Pl. 11, fig. 2.

The shell is similar to *Cerion ramsdeni* differing from it in size, being constantly smaller. The ribs are more closely set and more evenly spaced. The color is white but specimens may be marked splotches of army brown but this is fairly rare. Length 19.4 mm., diam. 9.7 mm. Paratypes (*b-d*) measure from 15 x 8.4 mm. to 21 x 10 mm.

The locality is along the shore road about 10 kilometers east of Ensenada de Mora, near Portillo, Oriente province.

They were found in great abundance, about a dozen to the square foot, on grass and trees. Collected by Pilsbry and Welch, August 11, 1928. Specimens collected by us from Aguada, 4 kilometers east of Ensenada de Mora, on August 11, 1928, are intermediate between *C. r. portillonis* and *C. ramsdeni*. They were also abundant, about a dozen to the square meter. They measure from 20 x 9.5 mm. to 22.8 x 10.8 mm. (Pl. 11, figs. 2 e, f.)

CERION RAMSDENI TURGIDUM Torre & Welch, new subspecies. Pl. 11, figs. 3, a-d.

The shell is cylindrical, having  $9\frac{1}{2}$  whorls, the last 5 of which are of about equal size and decrease slightly in diameter towards the aperture giving the shell a topheavy appearance; the remaining whorls form the very short, blunt apical cone. The suture is impressed for the first 3 whorls, then it becomes squeezed out into a ridge which reaches its maximum protrusion on the 5th and 6th whorls, after that the ridge becomes more and more pushed in until on the last whorl the suture is slightly impressed. Thick, white, regularly set ribs ornament the shell axially. Between and parallel to these the almost perfectly smooth ground is roughened by occasional wrinkles, often obsolete. On the dorsal anterior surface of the last whorl a raised ridge appears. The color is pale ecru-drab, deepening in places. The throat is light buff. The umbilical chink is deep. The parietal lamella enters about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a whorl, the axial lamella about 2 whorls. In some specimens the suture is impressed for the last 4 whorls, the exact beginning of the impression of the sutures and the degree vary in different specimens. Length 27.8 mm., diam. 13.2 mm. Type, 148229 A.N.S.P. Paratypes measure:

Length	Diam.	Length	Diam.
20.7 mm.	12.0 mm.	27.8 mm.	12.0 mm.
22.0 mm.	10.5 mm.	28.8 mm.	13.0 mm.
26.1 mm.	14.4 mm.		

*Habitat*: The west slope of the hill west of the Toro River about 1 kilometer from the beach or "Ojo del Toro," west of Ensenada de Mora, Oriente. The mollusks were very rare, for only 2 live specimens were found and not more than a dozen dead specimens. Those found alive were on trees. At Ojo del Toro *Cerion ramsdeni* was found on